



DECEMBER 23

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

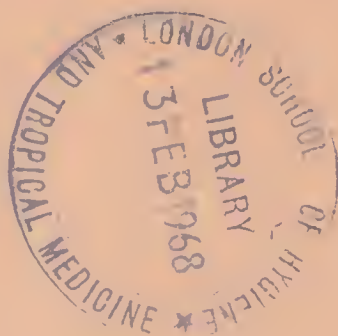
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EASTLEIGH :

EASTLEIGH PRINTING WORKS, 26A, HIGH STREET

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1956

Medical Officer of Health :

W. ALASTAIR GLEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

CHARLES E. JAMES, M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f),

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

(a), (b), R. N. CHIVERS.

District Public Health Inspectors :

(a), (b), D. L. LANE.
(a), (b), R. P. MONGAN.

Assistant Rodent Officer :

H. ROSSER.

*Chief Clerk : * † ‡ Miss F. NASH.*

Departmental Clerks :

* Miss S. MCGILLIVRAY.
† * Miss P. D. HASKETT.
Miss S. A. COOPER.

Disinfector and Van Driver :

K. CHAPLOW.

Rodent Operators :

J. CHESHIRE.
L. G. TOPP.

- (a) *Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.*
- (b) *Meat and Food Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*
- (c) *Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*
- (d) *Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Society of Health.*
- (e) *Diploma in General Hygiene, Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.*
- (f) *Associate Membership Certificate, Institution of Public Health Engineers.*
- * *Pitman's Institute Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*
- † *Royal Society of Arts Certificates, Shorthand and Typewriting.*
- ‡ *Teachers' Diploma of the Faculty in Typewriting.*

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Eastleigh

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the statutorily required Annual Report on the health conditions pertaining to the Borough during the year 1956.

Births

The number of live births registered in 1956 was 589. When it is recalled that the number born in 1953, 1954 and 1955 were respectively 520, 512 and 509, the substantial nature of the increased number of births in 1956 will be appreciated.

The crude birth rate at 17.92 per thousand was consequently 2 per thousand higher in 1956 than in 1955. Application of the Registrar-General's comparability factor yields an adjusted rate of 17.74 per thousand, which is 2 per thousand higher than the rate for England and Wales as a whole.

Eighteen births were illegitimate, comprising 3.05 per cent. of live born children. The illegitimacy rate in England and Wales was 4.6 per cent.

Deaths

The deaths of persons normally resident in the Borough numbered 334, some 14 fewer than in 1955, and corresponding closely to the 335 average of 1951-55. The crude death rate of 10.16 per thousand is the lowest level attained in post war years. The adjusted death rate of 10.87 per thousand maintains a favourable differential over that of England and Wales at 11.7 per thousand.

Only nine live born infants died within a year of birth. The resulting infant mortality rate of 15.3 per thousand is 8.5 per thousand less than the rate obtaining in England and Wales.

In contrast, the number of still births showed an increase above the average of 1951-55. The still birth rate of 20.0 per thousand total births compares with a rate of 23.0 for the country as a whole.

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population in 1956 was 32,860, an increase since 1955 of 870. Of this total, natural increase (i.e. excess of births over deaths) contributed 255, and the remaining 615 was derived by migration into the Borough.

Infectious Disease

The general incidence of notifiable infectious disease was relatively light in respect of measles, scarlet fever and pneumonia. Following two years of very light incidence in 1954 and 1955, whooping cough was again prevalent.

There were no cases of food poisoning; an isolated case of dysentery occurred.

The year passed without a case of poliomyelitis or diphtheria: this is the tenth consecutive year without a case of diphtheria.

A mass radiography survey revealed a low incidence of Tuberculosis in those examined.

In the field of protective inoculation there has been an encouraging increase in the uptake of smallpox vaccination and in diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation. Protection against tetanus was made available in the form of a combined inoculation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis of 13-year-old school children was continued.

A small number of children received poliomyelitis vaccination under the introductory scheme in the first half of the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. ALASTAIR GLEN

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH, 1932-1956.

Year.	Area.	Population.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Rateable Value at 31st March £	Product of Penny Rate. Year to 31st March £	Average Weekly Number of Unemployed.
1932	6,320	22,710	6,245	127,468	376	..
1933	6,320	24,220	6,359	128,957	509	..
1934	6,320	24,260	6,554	147,138	520	350
1935	6,320	24,510	7,000	152,323	597	250
1936	6,320	24,830	7,300	155,966	616	250
1937	6,320	25,810	7,511	180,466	554	300
1938	6,320	26,090	7,622	163,999	604	150
1939	6,320	^a 26,360 ^b 26,770	7,799	167,456	674	..
1940	6,320	27,240	7,842	171,246	687	90
1941	6,320	27,290	7,828	171,816	695	6
1942	6,320	27,140	7,714	170,964	685	..
1943	6,320	26,650	7,714	171,915	704	..
1944	6,320	27,180	7,702	173,307	707	..
1945	6,320	27,200	7,695	178,220	734	..
1946	6,320	28,280	7,801	179,048	714	5
1947	6,320	29,170	7,916	185,150	765	25
1948	6,320	30,620	8,100	179,409	775	40
1949	6,320	29,980	8,276	181,908	736	13
1950	6,320	30,440	8,505	186,178	748	20
1951	6,320	30,410	8,782	190,426	769	44
1952	6,320	30,520	8,892	194,357	788	11
1953	6,320	30,670	9,103	198,349	801	13
1954	6,320	31,210	9,597	203,036	820	11
1955	6,320	31,990	9,978	213,934	854	7
1956	6,320	32,860	10,154	221,667	878	10

^a For calculation of Birth Rates.^b For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

Year	Population.	STILL BIRTHS.		LIVE BIRTHS.			DEATHS			
		No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.	Number.		Rates.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
				Total.	Illegitimate.		No.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants.
1932	22,710	9	26.49	331	14	4.23	19	57.4	270	11.8
1933	24,220	17	48.29	335	15	4.48	21	62.68	262	10.81
1934	24,260	15	47.02	304	10	3.29	12	39.47	229	9.43
1935	24,510	9	25.13	349	7	2.0	16	45.84	237	9.66
1931-35	22,812	12.6	36.71	330	10.8	3.27	16.2	49.1	240.5	10.54
1936	24,830	12	31.8	374	8	2.14	20	53.47	258	10.3
1937	25,810	12	28.03	428	10	2.33	20	46.72	287	11.1
1938	26,090	10	25.7	379	9	2.37	11	29.02	260	9.96
1939	a 26,360 b 26,770	9	24.21	404	9	2.22	16	39.6	273	10.19
1940	27,240	11	24.49	438	9	2.05	24	54.05	359	12.9
1936-40	26,066	10.8	25.99	404	9.0	2.23	18.2	45.05	287.4	11.02
1941	27,290	13	33.0	374	14	3.74	19	49.86	314	11.5
1942	27,140	10	21.98	445	19	4.26	6	13.48	270	9.94
1943	26,650	19	40.86	465	30	6.45	17	36.56	278	10.43
1944	27,180	8	15.4	509	50	9.8	18	35.36	311	11.44
1945	27,200	9	19.31	457	47	10.28	24	52.51	332	12.2
1941-45	27,092	11.8	25.77	450	32.0	7.11	16.8	37.33	301.0	11.11
1946	28,280	22	40.0	529	45	8.5	21	29.69	327	11.56
1947	29,170	19	32.1	572	34	4.19	19	33.21	321	11.0
1948	30,620	12	21.27	564	32	5.67	18	31.91	315	10.29
1949	29,980	12	21.39	549	33	6.01	25	45.53	343	11.44
1950	30,440	7	13.18	524	29	5.53	14	26.71	317	10.4
1946-50	29,698	14.4	25.62	547	32.6	5.95	19.4	35.43	324.6	10.93
1951	30,410	12	20.87	563	21	3.73	12	21.31	343	11.28
1952	30,520	7	14.00	493	12	2.43	11	22.31	316	10.36
1953	30,670	10	18.87	520	15	2.88	11	21.15	333	10.86
1954	31,210	11	21.03	512	14	2.73	17	33.2	334	10.7
1955	31,990	8	15.47	509	17	3.34	11	21.61	348	10.87
1951-55	30,960	9.6	18.14	519	15.8	3.04	12.4	23.87	335	10.81
1956	32,860	12	19.96	589	18	3.05	9	15.28	334	10.16

a For calculation of Birth Rates.

b For calculation of Death Rates or the incidence of Notifiable Diseases.

SECTION I

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

POPULATION				32,860
LIVE BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total	
Total	310	279	589	} Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population 17.92
Legitimate	301	270	571	
Illegitimate	9	9	18	
Comparability Factor				0.99
Adjusted Birth Rate				17.74
STILL BIRTHS	Male	Female	Total	
Total	6	6	12	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 19.96
Legitimate	6	6	12	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
DEATHS	Male	Female	Total	
Deaths	169	165	334	} Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated average popula- tion 10.16
Comparability Factor				1.07
Adjusted Death Rate				10.87

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List).

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 (live and still Births)
No. 30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	Nil	—

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	6	9
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age :—

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	4	6
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	15.28
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	15.76
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	66
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	—
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)	2
Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (all ages)	—

ENGLAND and WALES (Provisional figures of the Registrar-General) :

BIRTH RATES—Live Births (rate per 1,000 estimated population)	15.7
Still Births (rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births)	23.0
DEATH RATE (per 1,000 estimated population)	11.7
INFANT MORTALITY (rate per 1,000 related live births)	23.8

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH DURING 1956.

Causes of Death.	All Ages	Males	Females	Number of Deaths Registered at Ages.										Wards.					Chandler's Ford.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
				0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75 Plus	North	South	East	West		Central	Bishopstoke																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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Classification of the Causes of Death

In the Table on page 9, male and female deaths have been allocated to the various causes according to the Short List of the Registrar-General, and the total deaths of each cause further analysed into age groups, and according to the Ward in which they were domiciled.

Age at Death

Of the total of 334 deaths :—

- 144 *i.e.* 43 per cent. occurred in persons 75 years and over.
- 227 *i.e.* 68 per cent. occurred in persons 65 years and over.
- 288 *i.e.* 86 per cent. occurred in persons 55 years and over.
- 309 *i.e.* 93 per cent. occurred in persons 45 years and over.

Of the remaining 25 deaths between the ages of 0–45, 9 occurred in the first year of life and 16 between the ages of 1–45—a low mortality both in the first year and in the later age group.

The total number of deaths was 14 fewer than in 1955, distributed 5 fewer under 45, 2 fewer 45–55 and 7 fewer in the 75 plus group. Twenty-one fewer deaths in the 65–75 group were counterbalanced by twenty-one more deaths in the 55–65 group.

Principal Causes of Death

The principal causes of death in the population as a whole, including those normally domiciled within the Borough, but who died away from home, *e.g.* in hospital, are shown in the table below, together with the corresponding figures for the seven-year period 1947–53.

Ref. No.		1956		1947–53	
		No.	Percent- age of Total	No.	Percent- age of Total
1–36	Total Deaths	334	100	2,288	100
18–20	Heart Disease	107	32.0	712	31.1
10–14	Cancer	66	19.8	386	16.9
17	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	60	18.0	315	13.8
22–25	Respiratory Disease (other than Tuberculosis)	33	9.9	238	10.4
		266	79.7	1,651	72.2

From the above it will be seen that these causes were responsible for four out of every five deaths. While deaths from heart and respiratory diseases are at average level, deaths from both cancer and intra-cranial vascular lesions are above average.

Major Causes of Death at ages over Forty-five

The relative importance in 1956 of the four main causes of death in relation to age groups over 45 years is shown in the table below :—

Age Group.	Total Deaths.	Main Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of total deaths in age group.
75 Plus	144	Heart Disease	54	37.5
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	36	25.0
		Cancer	17	11.8
		Respiratory Diseases	14	9.7
65-75	83	Heart Disease	31	37.4
		Cancer	22	26.5
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	10	12.3
		Respiratory Diseases	9	10.8
55-65	61	Heart Disease	17	27.9
		Cancer	17	27.9
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	10	16.4
		Respiratory Diseases	6	9.8
45-55	21	Cancer	6	28.6
		Heart Disease	4	19.1
		Intra-cranial vascular lesions	3	14.3
		Respiratory Diseases	2	9.5

In the over 75's, intra-cranial vascular lesions caused one quarter of the deaths, the highest proportion noted since 1948.

Deaths from intra-cranial vascular lesions are also at a high level and present only unusual feature of the 55-65 group.

Between 65-75, deaths from cancer were appreciably above the average level.

Ward Statistics

An estimate of the death rate appropriate to each Ward is given below :—

Age 21 plus.	WARD.						
	North.	South.	East.	West.	Central.	Bishop-stoke.	Chandler's Ford.
Population	2492	3317	2162	4108	1801	4405	4751
Deaths	50	42	41	43	37	59	62
Death Rate per 1,000	20.06	12.66	18.96	10.47	20.54	13.39	13.05

The variation in the rates is probably due largely to differences in the age composition in the population between the various Wards.

Infant Mortality

Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Age at Death.				
		Under 1 day	1-7 days	1-4 weeks	1-3 months	4-12 months
Food Poisoning	2	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus	1	1	—	—	—	—
Myelo-Meningocele	1	—	—	—	—	1
Birth Trauma	2	2	—	—	—	—
Prematurity	1	—	1	—	—	—
Atelectasis	1	1	—	—	—	—
	9	4	2	—	—	3

Nine children died under the age of 1 year ; an infant mortality rate of 15.28 per thousand live births. Attention was drawn in last year's report to the progressive decline in the infant mortality rate over the past 25 years and to the rapid decline within the past five years. It would be premature to suggest that the figure for 1956 represents a continuance of that trend and that an infant mortality rate in the region of 15 would become the new norm. However, the fact remains that such a figure has been attained in association with the largest number of births on record, and includes an infectious disease element amounting to one-third of the total.

Population

Mid-Year	Increase in Population	Natural Increase	Balance of Population Movement	
			In	Outward
1951-52	110	198		88
1952-53	150	182		32
1953-54	540	178	362	
1954-55	780	161	619	
1955-56	870	255	615	

Population trends since the census are indicated in the table above.

The dramatic increase in births, associated with a low general death rate, was responsible for the sudden reversal of the declining natural increase. Movement of population into the Borough was of similar order to that in 1955.

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Council, Medical, Sanitary and Clerical, including in each case information as to their special diplomas or certificates of qualification as well as their offices and duties, have been incorporated on page 3 at the beginning of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, continued to undertake the bacteriological examination of pathological material, water, sewage, milk and other foodstuffs: serological examinations (other than that of Venereal Disease): and routine examinations of milk and ice-cream (phosphatase and methylene blue tests). These services were extensively used and appreciation is recorded of the co-operation and help received from the Laboratory.

The services of the Southampton County Borough Analyst were available for chemical analysis of water, sewage, etc.

Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service organised by the County Council under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, continued to operate locally from a Sub-station in Leigh Road, under the administration of the Main Station for the Central Ambulance Area of the County at Winchester. The effective deployment of ambulances within the area requires that movements be co-ordinated by the Main Station to which all requests should be directed:—

- (a) *Advance Bookings*: Senior Head Driver, Winchester Ambulance Station, Kingsley Place, Stanmore, Winchester.
- (b) *Ambulance Calls*: Telephone Winchester 2536.
- (c) *Emergency Calls*: Dial 999 asking for Ambulance (arrangements have been made with the telephone service to direct such calls from the Borough to the Winchester Station).

Long distance journeys are arranged through the County Ambulance Officer, The Castle, Winchester (Telephone: Winchester 4411, extension 224).

Hospital Car Service.—The transport to and from hospital of non-urgent, non-infectious cases, which do not require lifting or the services of an ambulance, may be arranged through the Hospital Car Service (administered jointly by the Order of St. John Ambulance Brigade, British Red Cross Society and Women's Voluntary Service as agents of the County Council) on application to the hospitals which the patient is to attend.

Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery

The Area was satisfactorily covered as regards both nursing and midwifery services. During the year two nurses resident in Chandler's Ford were providing midwifery and general nursing services there, while two midwives and three whole time general nurses covered Bishopstoke and Central Eastleigh.

Health Visiting

The area was covered for health visiting during the year by two health visitors working solely within the Borough and two other visitors working part-time within the Borough.

Home Help Service

During the year there has been a continuing demand for help in the home, mainly from the aged and infirm and chronically sick and mainly provided at modified charges or without charge.

Application for help should be made to the Divisional Organiser, Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh (Telephone : Eastleigh 2558).

Day Nursery

The Day Nursery, Tankerville House, Romsey Road, continued to maintain places for 50 children, admitted in the following order of preference :—

- (1) Children whose mothers are obliged to work.
- (2) Children whose mothers are ill or unable for some special reason to care for them themselves.
- (3) Overcrowded home conditions.
- (4) Children suffering from some disability who have been especially recommended.

During the year the continued use of the Day Nursery was under review by the County Council and at the end of the year proposals had been made to the Minister of Health to amend their existing proposals under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, to permit the closure of the Tankerville Day Nursery.

Treatment Centres and Clinics

The various clinic facilities available within the Borough are listed on page 16.

Other clinic facilities available under Local Education Authority arrangements outside the Borough include :—

Speech Therapy -	Correction of speech defects	Trafalgar House, Winchester 18, Archers Road, Southampton	Mondays and Fridays Wednesdays
Asthma -	Supervision and breathing exercises	Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester King's Park Road, Southampton	1st, 3rd and 5th Friday mornings Mondays, 2-4

Venereal Disease Clinics are available for advice and diagnosis of doubtful infection, as well as treatment, at Winchester and Southampton.

Winchester - Southampton	Royal Hampshire County Hospital Cardigan Road King's Park Road	MALES Saturdays, 11 a.m.	FEMALES Tuesdays, 2.15
		Monday to Friday 10.30-12 ; 5-7. Saturdays, 10.30-12 No clinic	No clinic Mondays, 11-12 Tuesdays, 2-4 Thursdays, 2-4 Fridays, 2-4

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>Held by.</i>
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	Ritchie Hall, Chandler's Ford	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	Polish Camp, Hiltlingbury, Chandler's Ford	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	St. Mary's Church Hall, Bishopstoke	1st and 3rd Thursdays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Welfare Clinic	Child Welfare	Health Centre, Chamberlayne Road	Wednesdays, 9.30—12; 2—4	Hampshire County Council.
Ante-natal Clinic	Supervision of expectant mothers	Red House, Romsey Road	1st, 2nd and 3rd Mondays, 2.0 p.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Child Guidance Clinic	Child Guidance	Red House, Romsey Road	Thursdays, 2—4	Hampshire County Council.
Dental Clinic	Dental treatment of school children	Health Centre, Chamberlayne Road	By appointment	Hampshire County Council.
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	Protection of children against Diphtheria	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Examination of school children and treatment of minor conditions	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Ophthalmic Clinic	Specialist examination of children's eye conditions	Red House, Romsey Road	Fourth Tuesdays 9.30—12 2—4 p.m.	South-Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board
Orthopaedic Clinic (Minor)	Examination and supervision of minor orthopaedic defects in children	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays, 9.30 a.m.	Hampshire County Council.
Orthopaedic Clinic (Surgeons)	Examination and supervision of children by an orthopaedic Surgeon	Red House, Romsey Road	3rd Tuesday of odd months 2.0 p.m.	South-Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>Purpose.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>Times.</i>	<i>Held by.</i>
Remedial Exercises Clinic	Treatment of minor orthopaedic defects in children	Red House, Romsey Road	Wednesdays, 9.30—12	South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.
Family Planning Clinic	Birth Control	Red House, Romsey Road	Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	Women's Welfare Association.
Ray Therapy Clinic (subsidiary of Physio-therapy Department R.H.C.H.)	Exercises. Ultra-violet—infra-red radiation and massage	Desborough Road	Monday to Friday, 9—12.30 ; 1.30—5. Saturdays, 9—12.	South Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.
Chest Clinic	Examination and supervision of actual and suspected cases of Tuberculosis and contacts of cases	Mount Sanatorium Bishopstoke.	Mondays, 2.0 to 4.30 p.m.	South - Western Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.
Occupation Centre	Care and training of certified mental defectives	St. Peter Chesil Church Hall, Chesil Street, Winchester.	Monday to Friday, 9.30—3.30	Hampshire County Council

Mass Radiography

The Southampton Mass Radiography Unit is accessible during the year, sessions being held on each Monday, 1.30-4 and 5-7 p.m.

In January and February the Unit revisited the Borough, surveying the major industries as well as providing facilities for school children and the general public. Instead of locating the unit centrally as in previous years at the Chamberlayne Road Clinic, an effort was made to take the Unit to the people. The main site by the entrance to the Car Park offered excellent opportunity for attracting the passer-by as well as being close to the Railway Station and Bus stance. Visits were also paid to the Nightingale Avenue Housing Estate, Manor Farm Estate, Hiltingbury Camp and the Fairground, Chandler's Ford.

Statistics relating to this survey showed that a good response was obtained, the total number X-rayed being 500 more than at the previous survey in 1954. General public attendances increased by 19 per cent., while 63 per cent. more employees of private firms were examined.

Out of the 4,034 persons X-rayed, 8 cases were discovered of previously unknown tuberculosis. Only two of these were deemed to be in need of immediate treatment; an immediate treatment rate of 0.5 per thousand as compared with a rate of 1.4 per thousand in 1954. This represents a very low incidence of tuberculous disease in those examined.

Hospitals

General.—General medical and surgical hospital services have as in the past been rendered by the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, the Royal South Hants Hospital, Chest Hospital, "Borough" Hospital and Children's Hospital, Southampton.

Sanatoria.—Female cases were accommodated at Hursley Road Sanatorium and Fryern Hill Sanatorium, Chandler's Ford, male cases were accommodated at The Mount Sanatorium, Bishopstoke, and children at The White House, Milford-on-Sea.

Isolation.—Cases requiring hospitalisation have in the main been accommodated at the Victoria Isolation Hospital, Winchester, and the Chest Hospital, Southampton. Special arrangements were continued in respect of cases of Poliomyelitis, children being admitted to the Lord Mayor Treloar's Hospital, Alton, and adults to the Chest Hospital, Southampton.

Patients requiring hospitalisation of any description have been placed either by direct arrangement with the hospital, or *via* the Winchester Bed Service (Telephone No. : Winchester 2261), or Southampton Bed Bureau (Telephone No. : Southampton 25117).

Maternity and Nursing Homes

Hospital Service.—Rookwood Maternity Home, Allbrook, operates as a subsidiary of the Maternity Unit of the Borough Hospital, Southampton.

Private.—No private Nursing Homes are registered under the Act.

Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1947

No action was taken during the year under this section.

Mortuary

Limited Mortuary accommodation is available in the out-buildings at the Town Hall.

Byelaws

Under the Borough of Eastleigh Scheme, 1936, it was enacted *inter-alia*, that all Byelaws made before 1st January, 1933, ceased to be in force on the expiry of two years from 9th November, 1936, unless previously repealed or altered. Accordingly, the following Byelaws were in operation in the Borough on 31st December, 1956 :—

<i>Series</i>	<i>Date of Confirmation</i>
New Streets	29 / 5 /34
Good Rule and Government	17 / 1 /38
Sanitary Conveniences	5 / 8 /38
Offensive Trades	20 /10 /38
Pleasure Grounds	31 /12 /47
Sale of Contraceptives in Slot Machines	27 / 5 /50
Clean Food	8 / 6 /50
Hackney Carriages	15 / 2 /52
Good Rule and Government and for the Preservation of Order in County and Voluntary Schools	26 / 6 /53
Buildings	3 / 9 /53

SECTION III

**PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

Measles

The total incidence of Measles in 1956 was a moderate 158 cases, approximately one-third of the total notified in 1955. Males were affected in 84 cases, some thirteen per cent more than the 74 cases in females.

The disease was epidemic in the first seven months of the year, with small outbreaks of 44 cases in the South Ward in May and June, and of 40 cases in Chandler's Ford in the latter half of June and July. After a clear interlude of twelve weeks, seven cases, mainly in the Bishopstoke area, occurred in November.

The relative distribution of cases in the various wards during the past two years is shown below :—

Year	Total Cases	Percentage of Total Cases occurring in each Ward						
		North	South	East	West	Central	B Stoke	C Ford
1955	456	16.7	10.5	5.9	33.8	4.4	20.6	8.1
1956	158	5.0	32.9	3.2	13.9	1.9	13.3	29.8

The highest incidence is, of course, in the wards subject to the outbreaks mentioned above. It will be noted that while the general incidence was approximately one-third of that in 1955, the actual number of cases in the South Ward was of the same order in both years. In contrast, the 1956 incidence in the West Ward was one-seventh of that in 1955.

Despite the smaller total number and their irregular geographical distribution, the age groups were affected in very similar proportions to last year.

Year	Total Cases	Percentage of Total Cases occurring at age						
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	0-5	5-10
1955	456	1.8	7.7	12.0	12.5	14.0	48.0	50.9
1956	158	1.9	8.2	10.1	10.8	13.3	44.3	51.9

It is of interest to note also, that of the 44 children affected in the South Ward, one in three were under school age, while of the 40 children affected in Chandler's Ford, one in ten were under school age. Of the sporadic cases in the heavily child populated West and Bishopstoke Wards, incidence was heavier in the pre-school children than in those between five and ten.

Ward	0-4	5-9
Bishopstoke	14	6
West	13	8

No death was attributed to Measles.

Whooping Cough

After two years (1954-1955) of very light incidence, it is not surprising to find that whooping cough was fairly prevalent in 1956. Even so, the total incidence of 139 cases, 72 male, 67 female, was not unduly high.

The course of the epidemic followed very closely that of the measles outbreak and with one exception, all cases fell within the first seven months of the year. The West Ward, which was but lightly touched by measles, was predominantly affected, cases occurring throughout the entire period. In contrast, the Chandler's Ford cases were concentrated within the same period as the measles outbreak, i.e. June and July. No concentration of cases occurred in other Wards.

Year	Total Cases	Percentage of Total Cases occurring in each Ward						
		North	South	East	West	Central	B/Stoke	C/Ford
1948								
-52	665	7.4	16.9	7.5	29.8	4.7	3.8	29.9
1956	139	7.9	15.9	7.9	33.8	3.6	17.3	13.7

The above table indicates the marked shift in distribution of cases consequent upon the development of the housing estate at Bishopstoke.

The proportionate distribution according to age is shown in the table below :—

Year	Total Cases	Percentage of Total Cases occurring at Age						
		0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	0-5	5-10
1948								
-52	665	8.6	15.2	12.5	15.6	14.6	66.5	30.8
1956	139	3.6	4.3	12.9	16.6	16.6	54.0	43.9

From this it will be noted that there has been a dramatic drop in the incidence of the disease in the 1-2 age group and a somewhat lesser decline in incidence in the first year of life. It is in these age groups that such a decline is to be specially welcome. While it would be inadvisable to draw too hasty conclusions upon one year's experience, it will be seen below that the 1-2 year group contain the highest number of children effectively immunised against whooping cough.

Multiple cases in 27 families accounted for 61 of the total cases. Twenty families had two cases; seven families had three cases. Of the twenty families with two cases, the onset was simultaneous in 11 instances and in seven of those both children were under school age. Of the remaining 9 instances in which the children were affected consecutively, the first child affected was of school age in a majority (6) of the cases.

Whooping Cough Immunisation

A scheme for Whooping Cough immunisation was inaugurated on May 9th, 1955.

The County Council, being the Local Health Authority, received Ministerial approval to their proposals to make arrangements for immunisation against Whooping Cough and consequently undertakes the supply of vaccines and financial responsibility for the operation of the scheme. The local administration of the scheme is devolved upon the district Medical Officer of Health.

Stocks of Suspended Pertussis Vaccine (i.e. for Whooping Cough immunisation alone), Suspended Diphtheria Pertussis Vaccine (i.e. for the combined immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough) and of Triple Antigen (i.e. for the combined immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus) are held at the Health Department, 40, Leigh Road, and are available to practitioners in the area, to Child Welfare and Immunisation Clinics, and to immunisation sessions held periodically at schools in association with the Diphtheria immunisation scheme.

With each type of vaccine, three injections at intervals of at least a month are required to effect satisfactory primary immunisation.

As illustrated in the report for 1953 it is most desirable to establish an immunity reaction as early as possible in the first year of life. Immunisation should therefore be started at 3-4 months and advantage taken of the simultaneous immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus available in the Triple Antigen Vaccine. The Pertussis vaccine is available to meet the needs of the young child who has previously been immunised against diphtheria or for reinforcing previous immunisation against whooping cough.

Information is now being sent to the mothers of infants, when the infant reaches the age of 2½ months, advising them of the facilities available and encouraging them to take advantage of these facilities.

The effect of immunisation is to put the bodily defences in a state of readiness to counteract infection by the micro-organism responsible for causing the disease. Depending upon the scale and vigour of the surprise attack, it may be able to repel the attack without there being any disturbance to the normal health or it may succeed only in delaying the progress of the attack while reserve forces are called up. It follows, therefore, that cases of whooping cough are going to occur in children who have been immunised and, equally, that this does not mean that such children have derived no benefit from immunisation.

The demands for vaccine indicate that the Triple Antigen is now being predominantly used for the primary immunisation of children under the age of five. No child under the age of 1, sixteen children aged 1-4, and nine children aged 5-14—a total of twenty-five—were immunised against whooping cough alone, whereas 482 were immunised in conjunction with diphtheria or diphtheria and tetanus.

The following table indicates the number of children under the age of five who are known to have been immunised against whooping cough at the end of the year.

Year	Number immunised Age						Re-immunised Age
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	0-5	0-5
1955	95	246	187	72	50	650	4
1956	117	361	303	209	84	1074	14

This shows a fairly substantial increase in the number of pre-school children immunised. There has been some improvement in the numbers immunised in the first year, but the second year is still the predominant period for the completion of immunisation.

Scarlet Fever

Nine cases of scarlet fever were notified: the average figure for the past four years is 9.5. Six of the cases were in children of school age, attending four primary schools. The two pre-school children were the only cases in the same family. Cases occurred in all Wards except Bishopstoke, one-third of them in the West Ward. Seven of the cases occurred in the first quarter of the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Twenty-nine instances of puerperal pyrexia were notified in nursing home patients. The causation of the pyrexia was attributed to :—

Cause	Number
Urinary infection	8
Thrombophlebitis	1
Pulmonary infection	1
Breast infection	8
Indeterminate	11

Pneumonia

Five notifications of pneumonia were received during the year, one of which was attributed to influenza. Except for a child of two, the cases were in the over forty range.

Erysipelas

Only one case of this disease was notified, the lowest on record. For the past seven years, i.e. 1950-56, the number of cases per year has ranged between five and one. In the preceding seven years, 1943-49, the annual number of cases ranged between five and thirteen.

Poliomyelitis

No case of poliomyelitis occurred in the district during the year, nor was advice received of any contact with the disease in other areas.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

A national scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis by means of home produced vaccine was launched in the first quarter of 1956, through Local Health Authorities.

Parents were invited to register with the County Medical Officer their wish that their children who were born in the years 1947-54 inclusive should be vaccinated. When registrations closed on 31st March, 505 applications had been received from parents within the Borough.

In May, the Ministry of Health determined that in the first instance, vaccination would be offered to children born in November in the years 1947-54 and in March in the years 1951-54. Of those in the selected groups, 53 were vaccinated at Special Clinics by the 30th June when vaccination was suspended.

The quota of vaccine did not allow of any further vaccination during the year.

Food Poisoning

No case of food poisoning was notified during the year.

In the course of the year further legislation in the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, became operative. This was direction towards the promotion of hygienic food handling and is referred to in its local application later in the report.

Dysentery

An isolated case of Sonne dysentery was notified in a mother at 17 Families Camp. Her children were not affected, nor were any of the party of children for whom she assisted in the preparation of sandwiches.

Diphtheria

The Borough has now been free of diphtheria for ten years. While this is a gratifying record, more important is the next ten years and if their record is to be the same, the continued co-operation of parents in having their children immunised and re-immunised is a vital contribution towards that end.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Facilities for diphtheria immunisation were maintained during the year.

The introduction of whooping cough immunisation and the advocacy of simultaneous immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough by means of a combined antigen, has necessitated advancement of the timing of primary immunisation of infants to 3-4 months. The purpose of this is as indicated earlier in the report under whooping cough immunisation. When the baby is $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, each mother of a baby known to be in the area is acquainted of the facilities by means of which she may have her baby immunised, and is urged to have this done whether by her own doctor, at the Child Welfare Clinics, or at a special morning clinic held in conjunction with the School Clinic. Leaflets and Official Paid Cards supplied by the Ministry of Health are utilised in this connection. Where the mother indicates that she would like her own doctor to perform the immunisation, he is advised so that he can make any personal arrangements desired: in other instances, an invitation to one of the clinics is extended.

With the co-operation, and indeed the universally willing co-operation, of Head Teachers, arrangements are made to hold immunisation sessions at each school periodically, so that any child not previously immunised may be immunised and so that previously immunised children may have their immunity reinforced by a single injection—

this is recommended at intervals of five years during school life. Cards are issued to parents from the school to acquaint them of these facilities and of the desirability of reinforcement of previous immunisation, and so that written consent is obtained before any child is injected. Cards are only issued to those known to be due for reinforcement or in respect of whom no record of primary immunisation is held.

In Table (A) are set out the numbers of children immunised and re-immunised in each year since the inception of the scheme. These show a good response. The number of primary immunisations of under fives is almost up to that of the peak year of 1949, while immunisation and re-immunisation of school children are at satisfactory levels.

Table (B) shows the overall numbers of immunised children in age groups and distinguishing those who have been immunised or re-immunised within the last five years and who are therefore presumed to have an adequate level of immunity. These indicate a substantial increase over 1955 in the numbers immunised within the last five years.

Smallpox

No case of smallpox occurred, nor was any contact of a case resident in the Borough during the year.

Smallpox Vaccination

PRIMARY VACCINATION							
Year	Age				Total	15 plus	Vaccinations 0-1 as percentage of yearly births
	0-1	1-2	2-4	5-14	0-14		
1949	100	70	3	14	187		19
1950	105	58	9	8	180		20
1951	203	11	18	25	257		37
1952	267	13	27	16	323		54
1953	254	6	12	14	286	20	49
1954	239	10	9	13	271	21	47
1955	264	11	9	9	293	13	52
1956	337	10	14	14	375	21	57

RE-VACCINATION						
Year	Age				Total 0-14	15 plus
	0-1	1-2	2-4	5-14		
1949	—	—	1	2	3	—
1950	—	—	1	9	10	—
1951	—	—	6	23	29	—
1952	—	—	9	18	27	—
1953	—	—	2	13	15	46
1954	—	—	2	14	16	44
1955	—	—	5	16	21	50
1956	—	—	1	3	4	57

The number of children vaccinated in the first year of life during 1956 shows quite a substantial increase over that of 1955 and indicates an acceleration in the upward trend of smallpox vaccination uptake which commenced in 1955. There were admittedly more births in 1956 than in 1955, but whereas this increase was of the order of 16 per cent., vaccinations increased by 28 per cent.

Mass Radiography Survey

A further survey was carried out in the Borough by the Southampton Mass Radiography Unit from January 9th to February 23rd, 1956. Special arrangements were made to examine employees of British Railways and Pirelli-General Cable Works.

From the 24th January to 23rd February, smaller industries and schools were catered for as well as public sessions. On former occasions, the public sessions were held at the Health Centre, Chamberlayne Road. This time, the mobility of the unit was utilised to the full by locating it for short periods on strategic sites such as Nightingale Avenue, Fair Oak Road, Chandler's Ford Fairground, 17 Families Camp and for a longer period on the Leigh Road Park near to the shopping centre as well as at the Health Centre. This would appear to have contributed to the improved response. Some 500 more were X-rayed than at the 1954 survey. General public attendances increased by 19 per cent., while 63 per cent. more employees of private firms were examined.

Excluding British Railways and Pirelli-General employees, 4,034 persons were X-rayed and were derived as follows:—

Chest Clinic - - -	3
General Practitioners - -	32
School Children - - -	522
National Servicemen - -	1
Private Firms - - -	979
General Public - - -	2497
	4034

Of this number, eight newly discovered cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were brought to light. Only two of these were deemed to be in need of immediate treatment; an immediate treatment rate of 0.5 per thousand. The 1954 figure was 1.4 per thousand. This represents low incidence of Tubercular disease in those examined.

Non-tuberculous conditions ascertained were :

Bronchitis and emphysema	-	-	10
Bronchiectasis	-	-	3
Pneumonia and pneumonitis	-	-	6
Pleural thickening and fibrosis	-	-	4
Malignant intra-thoracic neoplasm	-	-	1
Cardiovascular lesions :			
Congenital	-	-	2
Acquired	-	-	9

B.C.G. Vaccination

The B.C.G. vaccination of thirteen-year-old school children, which was inaugurated in 1955, was continued during the year. In the Autumn term 247 children were vaccinated.

Tuberculosis

During the year 21 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 5 new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in respect of persons normally resident in the Borough. Information was also received that a further 5 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis had moved into the district from other areas.

In the five non-pulmonary cases, the renal tract in two instances, wrist, cervical gland and sacro-iliac joint were affected.

The age and sex of new cases within the Borough is shown in the table. The majority of female cases fell in the 15-25 age group, while in males, the 25-35 and over 65 years provided the majority of the cases.

Two deaths were attributed to pulmonary tuberculosis, the lowest number so far recorded.

Continuing a policy of giving favourable consideration to the rehousing of tuberculous applicants, two such cases were re-housed during the year.

TABLE (A)
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION
Yearly Numbers of Children Protected

Year.	Primary Immunisation.			Reinforcing Injections.
	Under 5.	5-14.	Total.	
1940-41			1714	
1942	430	838	1268	...
1943	341	216	557	
1944	223	13	236	
1945	330	28	358	...
1946	362	52	414	24
1947	353	72	425	149
1948	430	162	592	739
1949	497	133	630	761
1950	299	118	417	568
1951	336	47	383	587
1952	421	132	553	484
1953	333	54	387	481
1954	400	117	517	918
1955	415	110	525	828
1956	481	122	603	733

TABLE (B)
NUMBERS IMMUNISED AND/OR RE-IMMUNISED

Year	Within previous five years.					More than 5 years previously	
	Age					Age	
	0-1	1-4	5-9	10-14	0-14	5-9	10-14
1953	26	1325	1795	1252	4398	684	887
1954	35	1361	1931	1364	4691	657	972
1955	97	1410	2100	1552	5159	540	994
1956	120	1488	2376	1749	5733	489	1065

TUBERCULOSIS

	Registrations.		Deaths.	
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
1921	23	3	14	5
1922	15	3	22	4
1923	22	5	13	3
1924	29	10	11	3
1925	28	7	19	1
1921-25	23.4	5.6	15.8	3.2
1926	34	8	9	2
1927	17	5	20	4
1928	19	4	11	4
1929	23	3	15	3
1930	25	3	14	—
1926-30	23.6	4.6	13.8	2.6
1931	17	8	9	2
1932	38	10	20	7
1933	23	9	12	2
1934	25	6	15	3
1935	17	5	7	—
1931-35	24.0	7.6	12.6	2.8
1936	15	4	10	2
1937	19	6	12	—
1938	21	3	9	4
1939	23	3	8	2
1940	16	8	5	—
1936-40	18.8	4.8	8.8	1.6
1941	29	4	12	4
1942	19	2	6	—
1943	27	4	18	—
1944	27	3	11	—
1945	47	2	19	1
1941-45	29.8	3.0	13.2	1.0
1946	28	4	13	—
1947	46	5	15	2
1948	33	2	6	—
1949	28	4	9	1
1950	25	2	6	2
1946-50	32.0	3.4	9.8	1.0
1951	39	—	10	—
1952	33	6	4	—
1953	30	6	4	—
1954	47	8	4	2
1955	34	3	4	—
1951-55	36.6	4.6	5.2	0.4
1956	26	5	2	—

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1956

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	2	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
25-35	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
55-65	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	14	7	3	2	1	1	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1956 CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY.

Disease.	All Ages	Males	Females	Number of Cases Notified at Ages.											Wards.							
				0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 plus	Not known	North	South	East	West	Central	Bishopstoke	Chandler's Ford
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Measles	158	84	74	3	13	16	17	21	82	4	1	1	1	1	1	8	52	5	22	3	21	47
Pneumonia	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	29	1	29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	18	1	1	1	29	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	9	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1
Whooping Cough	139	72	67	5	6	18	23	23	61	1	2	1	1	1	1	11	22	11	47	5	24	19

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) SINCE 1936.

Disease.	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Scarlet Fever	67	47	59	44	24	41	43	42	67	30	40	31	15	10	11	43	33	10	7	12	9
Diphtheria	4	7	50	7	8	13	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	12	12	11	11	11	3	12	10	8	5	13	8	11	10	4	5	3	5	2	3	1
Pneumonia	7	16	6	13	12	16	7	14	12	27	18	4	6	14	9	14	30	30	1	10	5
Puerperal Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	-	4	2	6	8	5	6	2	5	4	4	4	-	1	3	7	16	11	5	29
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	3	6	2	5	4	11	1	1	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-	5	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	3	-
(a) Measles	-	-	-	2	194	792	201	115	43	826	259	40	446	53	46	825	390	435	47	456	158
(a) Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	179	83	41	285	43	33	76	10	140	90	120	179	136	90	26	30	139
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	17	-	-	25	-	-	10	39	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	55	3	1	-	2	2	-	4	1	2	-

(a)—Became notifiable on the 23rd October, 1939.

BOROUGH OF EASTLEIGH

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Eastleigh.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1956.

The work of the Sanitary Department comprises Sections IV., V. and VI. of this report, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing, and the Inspection and Supervision of Food respectively.

The completion of the sewer extensions in Chestnut Avenue and St. Margaret's Road, the proposed major extension of the Chickenhall sewerage purification works and the proposed relief sewer at Fair Oak, together with refuse disposal, smoke abatement, rats and mice destruction, and the use of caravans as temporary dwellings, have been the principal sanitary problems dealt with by the Council during the year 1956, and short reports on all these items have been included in Section IV.

The number of new houses built within the Borough during 1956 was 423, as compared with 422 in 1955. The number of houses inspected and dealt with under the Housing Act was 273, of which 20 were considered for demolition. Only three applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the provisions of Part II. of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and further details of the Housing work carried out are supplied in Section V. of the Report.

The number of pigs slaughtered at the Bacon Factory during 1956 was 42,198, which is a decrease of 4,380 compared with the previous year's figure of 46,578. During the year, the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, came into operation and a report on this and other items is included in the Report.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES E. JAMES

Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION IV.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA**(a) Water**

Eastleigh is supplied with water by the Southampton Corporation Waterworks, and I am indebted to Mr. C. A. Bradley, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., M.I.W.E. (Waterworks Engineer and Manager), for the following information.

- (i) The water supply to the Borough of Eastleigh during the year 1956 has been satisfactory (a) in quantity and (b) in quality.
- (ii) Regular bacteriological examinations are made of all water supplied by the Southampton Corporation.

All water from the Corporation's sources of supply is treated before distribution.

The supply to the Borough of Eastleigh may be afforded from any one or more of the three following sources :

Wells in the chalk at Otterbourne.

Wells in the chalk at Twyford.

River Itchen at Otterbourne.

After treatment the waters from the above three sources are pumped, as required, to the various areas supplied, and separate zones of supply for the distribution of the water from each source are not maintained. Samples of the treated water for bacteriological examination are taken at various points, and the three following groups of samples are submitted as covering the whole of the supply to Eastleigh, which must pass through one or other of the following service reservoirs :

Otterbourne Reservoir.

Twyford Reservoir.

Yew Hill Reservoir.

Origin of Samples	Total number of Samples during 1956	Number of Samples showing probable numbers of B. Coli present in 100 m.l.		
		None present	1 to 2 present	3 to 10 present
Otterbourne Wells Supply -	77	77	Nil	Nil
Twyford Wells Supply -	77	75	2*	Nil
River Itchen Supply - -	77	76	1*	Nil

* No faecal organisms present in these samples.

Typical chemical analyses of the treated water from the three sources of supply are given in the attached table.

- (iii) The water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is free from plumbo-solvent action.
- (iv) All the water supplied in the Borough of Eastleigh is softened by means of the lime process and sterilised by means of the "Chloramine" treatment (chlorine and ammonia) before distribution, and the water supplied from the River Itchen is subjected, in addition, to a process of sedimentation (with the addition of sulphate of alumina) followed by filtration through rapid gravity sand filters.
- (v) The total number of dwelling-houses in the Borough of Eastleigh supplied from public water mains at 31/12/56 is (a) 9,968 direct to the houses and (b) none by stand-pipe.

Details of Chemical Analysis of Treated Water from various sources of supply, distributed in the Borough of Eastleigh.

Samples taken in August, 1956.

Results in parts per Million.

	Otterbourne Wells.	Twyford Wells.	River Itchen.
GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.			
Total Solids	265.6	247.6	224.0
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂	11.0	5.0	5.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N.	* 0.002	* 0.04	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N.	0.003	0.002	0.017
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N.	Nil	0.001	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen, as N.	5.0	5.0	2.5
Hardness, as CaCO ₃ (Wanklyn's)			
Temporary	109	103	94
Permanent	41	46	44
Permanganate figure, as O. (4 hours, 80°F.)	0.10	0.125	0.15
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	160	150	135
Free Chlorine	* 0.30	* 0.30	0.02
Reaction, pH	(7.4)	(7.8)	(7.8)
MINERAL ANALYSIS.			
Calcium, as Ca	93.6	78.0	65.1
Magnesium, as Mg	2.4	1.1	3.0
Carbonate, as CO ₃	96.0	90.0	81.0
Chloride, as Cl.	18.0	14.0	16.0
Sulphate, as SO ₄	10.0	7.1	16.5
Nitrate, as NO ₃	22.2	22.2	11.1
Iron	Absent	Absent	Absent
Lead	Absent	Absent	Absent
Zinc	Absent	Absent	Absent
Copper	Absent	Absent	Absent
Phosphates	Absent	Absent	Slight trace

* These figures were obtained from samples which had already been treated by the addition of chloramine.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage

The drainage system of the district is of the "Partly Combined" and "Separate" systems and the whole of the district is sewered with the exception of small areas at "Stoke Common," "Boyatt" and "Chandler's Ford."

During the year under review the proposed extension of the foul water sewer in Chestnut Avenue was completed and a further extension of the Bishopstoke sewer was laid between Church Road and St. Margaret's Road which enabled a number of cesspools to be abolished.

Further consideration was given by the Council to a major extension of the Chickenhall Sewerage Purification Works and the provision of a relief sewer for the Fair Oak /Bishopstoke area, when the Council adopted a scheme proposed by the Borough Engineer at an estimated cost of £125,000.

The scheme was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, who, after an informal inquiry by their Senior Engineering Inspector, indicated general agreement with the Council's proposals.

During the year under review, the following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the department :

Drains inspected	-	-	-	-	-	37
Drains tested	-	-	-	-	-	12
Drains repaired or reconstructed	-	-	-	-	-	8
S.P. or V.S. provided or repaired	-	-	-	-	-	20
Interceptor provided	-	-	-	-	-	4
Inspection chamber provided or repaired	-	-	-	-	-	9
Fresh air inlet fixed	-	-	-	-	-	7
New gullies provided	-	-	-	-	-	12
Benching or fenders to gullies repaired	-	-	-	-	-	15
New covers fitted	-	-	-	-	-	4
Separate sanitary accommodation provided	-	-	-	-	-	1

(c) Closet Accommodation

The greater part of the closet accommodation in the district is on the water carriage system, except in the outlying areas where there are still some houses using the conservancy system. During the year under review, two houses formerly using the conservancy system were converted to the water carriage system.

The following work was carried out under the supervision of the Department during the year :

New waterclosets provided complete	-	-	-	16
New watercloset basins provided	-	-	-	28
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	-	-	-	12
W.C. compartments repaired	-	-	-	22
W.C. compartments rebuilt	-	-	-	3
W.C. compartments cleansed	-	-	-	12

(d) **Public Cleansing**

There has been no change during the year in the method of scavenging the area during 1956. Dry house refuse is removed weekly in mechanical vehicles and disposed of by tipping at a worked-out sand-pit at Fair Oak. This tip has been in constant use for the last 15 years and in conjunction with the appropriate official of the Borough Engineer's Department it is kept as free from nuisance as possible. The face of this tip is treated during the summer months to prevent nuisance from flies and crickets and the Assistant Rodent Officer treated the tip in February, March, July and September, when it was estimated that one hundred and forty-eight, fifty-two, forty-five and fifty rats respectively were destroyed. A treatment that was to have been given to the tip during the latter part of November or early December, had to be postponed owing to the illness of the rodent operatives.

One complaint was received during the year in respect of the dumping of organic refuse from a local slaughter-house, which caused a nuisance from fly infestation. This nuisance was attended to and no further complaints were received.

The contents of pail closets are collected and disposed of at the Sewage Works for filtration and the contents of cesspools are collected by mechanical cesspool emptiers and disposed of at the Sewage Works or in a sewer.

(e) **Sanitary Inspection of the Area**

During the year 1956, the following inspections and visits were made by the Sanitary Staff in respect of :

Drainage - - - - -	241
Water Supply - - - - -	17
Water Sampling - - - - -	1
Refuse Collection - - - - -	21
Refuse Disposal - - - - -	17
Closet Accommodation - - - - -	26
Keeping of Animals - - - - -	20
Piggeries - - - - -	8
Public Conveniences - - - - -	1
Offensive Trades - - - - -	22
Offensive Accumulations - - - - -	45
Tents, Vans and Sheds - - - - -	122
Rivers and Streams - - - - -	25
Council Houses, prior to vacation - - - - -	4
Prospective Tenants for Council Houses - - - - -	241
Council Bungalows for Aged Persons - - - - -	225
Overcrowding - - - - -	16
Insect Pests - - - - -	73
Verminous Premises - - - - -	20
Dirty and Insanitary Premises - - - - -	14
Infectious Diseases - - - - -	41
Smoke Observations - - - - -	54
Second-hand Stores - - - - -	2
Shops - - - - -	102
Factories with Mechanical Power - - - - -	50
Factories without Mechanical Power - - - - -	2

Outworkers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Schools -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Petroleum Stores -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119
Carbide of Calcium Stores -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rats and Mice Destruction -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5764
Interviews -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315
Miscellaneous -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
								7688

(f) Number of Notices Served

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health, the following action was taken :

No. of Informal Notices served -	-	-	-	-	95
No. of Informal Notices complied with -	-	-	-	-	101
No. of Statutory Notices served -	-	-	-	-	8
No. of Statutory Notices complied with -	-	-	-	-	7

(g) Complaints Received

During the year the following complaints were received and attended to by the Sanitary Staff relating to the following :

Defective cisterns, pipes and taps -	-	-	-	-	6
Defective waterclosets -	-	-	-	-	13
Choked or defective drains -	-	-	-	-	53
General housing defects -	-	-	-	-	60
Dampness -	-	-	-	-	7
Overcrowding -	-	-	-	-	11
Premises infested with vermin -	-	-	-	-	7
Dirty premises -	-	-	-	-	3
Premises infested with rats or mice -	-	-	-	-	188
Insect pests -	-	-	-	-	41
Keeping of animals -	-	-	-	-	7
Defective dustbins -	-	-	-	-	4
Nuisances from accumulations of refuse -	-	-	-	-	14
Smoke nuisances -	-	-	-	-	7
Miscellaneous -	-	-	-	-	21
Refuse tips -	-	-	-	-	1
					443

(h) Nuisances Abated and Work Done

During the year 1956 the total number of nuisances abated or work done either as a result of informal or statutory action is as follows :

(i) As a result of informal action -	-	-	-	-	2707
(ii) As a result of statutory action -	-	-	-	-	136
					2843

(i) Factories

The following tables show the inspection of factories and other premises, together with the defects found and remedied :

1. Defects found in Factories and Other Premises.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness	5	5	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	1	1	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences {	Insufficient.....	—	—	—
	Unsuitable or defective	1	—	—
	Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other Offences	—	—	—	—
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937)				
Total	8	7	—	—

2. Inspection of Factories and Other Premises.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	50	2	—
Factories without mechanical power.....	2	—	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	52	2	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108 of Act, 1901 ; Section III of Act of 1937).

Nature of Work.	Instances.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.
Nil	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—

During the year two notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories referring to defects remediable under the Factory Act, 1937.

(j) **Shops**

During 1956, one hundred and two visits were paid to shops, but no informal notices were served or complied with.

(k) **Smoke Abatement**

During the year under review, several of the major fuel burning plants in the town were visited and at the end of the year, the visits were still in progress.

In two cases the visits were made with the Officer of the National Fuel Efficiency Service, whose advice had been sought, and in a third case, a Sub-Committee of the Borough Health Committee toured the works and interviewed the Management on the subjects of grit emission, smoke, fumes, noise and vibration.

During the visits, informal discussions regarding proposed improvements of the various plants were discussed including new equipment and the training of stokers and boilerhouse operatives and some useful progress was made.

Seven complaints in respect of smoke emission were received during the year. Each complaint was investigated by the Public Health Inspectors and appropriate advice given.

(/ **Rats and Mice**

The systematic destruction of rats and mice in the Borough started in 1944 under the old 1919 Rats and Mice Destruction Act, and now under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, was continued throughout the year.

During the course of the year, three complaints were received in respect of the British Railways and one complaint in respect of the allotments adjoining the Motive Power Depot. These complaints were investigated, after which the work was satisfactorily carried out.

As "no takes" had been recorded in the sewers since 1953, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, informed the department that our obligation under the 1949 Prevention of Damage by Pests Act to make an annual 10 per cent. test of the sewers, could be deferred until 1957. No test was therefore carried out in 1956.

A request was received from the Hants County Council asking if we would undertake to keep a large school and grounds free from rats and mice. This the department undertook to do and these premises are now being regularly treated.

It was not found necessary to use block control in the shopping centre during the year under review, but several shops and industrial undertakings were given individual treatments.

Hampshire No. 2 Workable Areas Committee.—Invitations to attend meetings to be held at Fareham on the 13th January, 1956, and 20th July, 1956, were received from the Divisional Rodent Officer, Reading, and representatives from the Borough were present at both meetings. Other representatives attending were from: Southampton, Portsmouth, Havant, Petersfield, Gosport, Fareham, Droxford, Haslar, British Railways and the Hampshire Agricultural Executive Committee, also representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were present. There is no doubt that these meetings serve a very useful purpose in so far as they enable Local Authorities to obtain closest liaison and co-operation where boundaries meet. It also enables Local Authorities to question the Ministry on various points and issues.

Technical Refresher Course, Winchester.—A one-day Refresher Course was held at Winchester on the 1st November, 1956, under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This was attended by the Assistant Rodent Officer and the two Rodent Operatives and as the Ministry sent their most experienced technical expert to preside at the meeting, there is no doubt that the information he was able to impart will be of use in the future.

The Borough is divided into two sections for the purpose of rodent control, each section being allocated to one of the Rodent Operators. All complaints which were received from each area were inspected by the Assistant Rodent Officer, and from the source of the complaints blocks were built up and systematically treated by the Operator concerned.

In addition to the above, the Assistant Rodent Officer, with the assistance of the Rodent Operatives, enforced the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, in premises outside the scope of the Private Dwellings Scheme. This included visits to the Sewage Disposal Works, Refuse Tip, Council Depot, Business Premises, Factories, Camps and agricultural land.

A complete summary of the work carried out during the year under these Schemes was as follows :

(a)	Number of complaints received regarding infestation with rats or mice	-	-	-	-	-	183
(b)	Number of premises inspected for the detection of rats or mice	-	-	-	-	-	2710
(c)	Number of premises on which signs of rats or mice were detected	-	-	-	-	-	572
(d)	Number of premises treated for rats	-	-	-	-	-	465
(e)	Estimated number of rats destroyed	-	-	-	-	-	4718
(f)	Number of premises treated for mice	-	-	-	-	-	107
(g)	Number of visits made for this purpose	-	-	-	-	-	5764

(m) **Camping Sites**

Eight applications to erect, station and use, movable dwellings on various sites within the Borough, were considered by the Borough Health Committee during the year. Two of the applications were for the renewal of licences granted in 1955, both of which were renewed for a limited period. The other six were fresh applications, four of which were granted for a limited period, and two which were refused.

One caravan was stationed on a site within the Borough although the application to station the caravan on the site had been refused by the Council. Proceedings were taken against the occupier of the caravan and the owner of the site, both of whom were fined for the offence. The occupier of the caravan was subsequently rehoused by the Council in a hut at Velmore Camp and the caravan was removed from the site.

The number of licensed sites and movable dwellings situated in the Borough on the 31st December, 1945-56 was as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Licensed Sites</i>	<i>No. of Caravan Dwellings</i>
1945	2	2
1946	5	6
1947	7	7
1948	10	10
1949	11	17
1950	13	34
1951	17	41
1952	15	55
1953	15	64
1954	17	69
1955	15	69
1956	9	66

(n) Bathing Pools

An open-air bathing pool has been provided by the Council for the use of the public, the water supply being provided from the Southampton Corporation's water main.

There is also a private bathing pool at the Pirelli-General Sports Ground.

(o) Offensive Trades

There are three offensive trades carried on within the Borough, namely :

Blood Drying
Fat Extracting

Rag and Bone Dealing

The trades of blood and fat extracting are established on the premises of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., and are carried on ancillary to the trade of bacon curing. The factory is a modern one and regularly inspected by the Public Health Staff. The work is carried on without nuisance and no complaints have been received.

(p) Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

(q) Houses Let in Lodgings

There are no registered houses let in lodgings in the Borough.

(r) Rag Flock

There are no premises in this district licensed for the manufacture or storage of rag flock, but there is one firm who use and sell rag flock and are registered by the Local Authority under Section 2 of the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

(s) Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 and 1936

During the year 62 licences were issued for the storage of Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium, entailing the storage of 108,749 gallons of Petroleum and 5,112-lbs. of Carbide of Calcium.

SECTION V.

HOUSING

Report by Chief Public Health Inspector

STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year :

	Total
(1) By the Local Authority :	
(a) New permanent houses - - - - -	140
(b) War-damaged houses rebuilt - - - - -	Nil
(c) Temporary buildings - - - - -	Nil
(2) By other Local Authorities - - - - -	Nil
(3) By other bodies and persons :	
(a) New permanent houses - - - - -	283
(b) War-damaged houses rebuilt - - - - -	Nil

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) - - -	273
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose - - -	1043
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 and 1932 - - -	106
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose - - -	670
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation -	20
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation - - -	86

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without the service of formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers - - - - -	148
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs - - - - -	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners - - - - -	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners - - - - -	Nil
(c) Outstanding at 31st December, 1956 - - - - -	3

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied - - - - -	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners - - - - -	1
(b) By occupiers - - - - -	3
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners - - - - -	Nil
(d) Outstanding at 31st December, 1956 - - - - -	Nil

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made - - - - -	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders - - - - -	1
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted from the owners - - - - -	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings were determined the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit - - - - -	2

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made - - - - -	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit - - - - -	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV :

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	7
(2) Number of families dwelling therein - - - - -	8
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein - - - - -	48
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases - - - - -	12
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding - - - - -	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions	Nil

Housing Repairs

Sixty-seven complaints in respect of housing defects and dampness were received in the Public Health Department during 1956. As in former years, all these complaints were investigated by the Public Health Officers and where action was found to be necessary the owners were first dealt with informally.

Every effort is made to encourage owners to carry out essential repairs to their property and ninety-five informal notices were served during the year under review. In four cases only was it found necessary to resort to formal action. No work in default of the owners was executed by the Council.

Certificates of Disrepair

During the year three applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the provisions of Part II of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, which came into operation on the 30th August, 1954, and all three were granted. Nine houses were repaired by the owners and the certificates were revoked by the Council.

Slum Clearance

Allbrook and Bishopstoke, 1955

In March, 1955, the Medical Officer of Health submitted Official Representations in respect of fifteen houses at Allbrook Hill and five houses at Church Road, Bishopstoke, the Chief Public Health Inspector submitting details of disrepair and sanitary defects which made the properties unfit for human habitation.

The Council considered the reports of their Officers and resolved that eight of the houses in Allbrook numbered 43 to 57 (odd) Allbrook Hill be defined as the Allbrook Hill (North) Clearance Area, 1955 and the clearance of the area be secured by the Corporation purchasing the land comprised in the area and demolishing the buildings thereon ; and six of the houses numbered 62 to 72 (even) Allbrook Hill be defined as the Allbrook Hill (South) Clearance Area, 1955, and dealt with in a manner similar to that for the above, with the addition that No. 74, Allbrook Hill and the field at the rear of the South Clearance Area included in the purchase arrangements as adjoining land which is reasonably necessary for satisfactory development or user of the cleared area.

The five houses in Church Road, Bishopstoke, numbered 47 to 55 (odd) Church Road were defined as the Church Road Clearance Area, 1955, and the clearance of this area to be secured by a Clearance Area requiring the demolition of the buildings in the area.

A copy of the Council's Resolution was forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and on the 9th August, 1955, the Ministry replied requesting the Council to proceed with the making of the above-mentioned Compulsory Purchase Orders and Clearance Area. At the end of November, the Council decided to apply to the Minister for confirmation of the Clearance Area and two Compulsory Purchase Orders, and at the same time agreed that the Minister be informed of the Slum Clearance Programme for the year beginning 1st September, 1955.

On the 9th January, 1956, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government informed the Council that one objection had been received to Allbrook Hill Nos. 1 and 2 Compulsory Purchase Orders and it was proposed to arrange for a Hearing to be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 14th February, 1956.

No objections were received by the Ministry in respect of the Church Road Clearance Order, 1955. The premises were inspected by an Officer from the Ministry on the 8th February, 1956, and the Clearance Order was confirmed without modification by the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 19th March, 1956.

The Hearing of objections to the Allbrook Hill Nos. 1 and 2 Compulsory Purchase Orders was held in the Council Chamber at the Town Hall on Tuesday, 14th February, 1956, at 10.15 a.m., following which the Ministry Inspector visited the areas and inspected the houses. The Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed by the Minister without modification on the 5th June, 1956, and the occupiers of the houses were rehoused by the Council by the 10th August, 1956.

Chandler's Ford and North Stoneham, 1956

On the 8th March, 1956, the Medical Officer of Health submitted Official Representations in respect of fifteen houses at Oakmount Road, Fryern Hill, Chandler's Ford, and six houses in Magpie Lane, North Stoneham, the Chief Public Health Inspector submitting details of the individual condition of the houses which made them unfit for human habitation.

The properties concerned were inspected by the Sub-Standard Housing Sub-Committee on the 26th March, 1956, following which the Council resolved that nine of the houses in Chandler's Ford numbered 1-9 (inclusive), Winchester Terrace, Oakmount Road, Chandler's Ford, be defined as the "Winchester Terrace Clearance Area, 1956"; that the three houses numbered 4 to 6 (inclusive) Mount Pleasant Cottages, Oakmount Road, Chandler's Ford be defined as the "Mount Pleasant Clearance Area, 1956"; and the six houses numbered 7 to 17 (odd) Magpie Lane, Eastleigh, be defined as the "Magpie Lane Clearance Area, 1956" and the Council proceed to deal with these areas by way of Compulsory Purchase Orders.

A copy of the Council's resolution was forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and on the 27th June, 1956, the Ministry replied requesting the Council to proceed with the making of the above-mentioned Compulsory Purchase Orders. In September, 1956, the Council decided to apply to the Minister for confirmation of the Purchase Orders.

No objections were received by the Ministry in respect of the above orders and the premises were inspected by an Officer of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the 19th November, 1956.

A summary of the housing repairs carried out during 1956 is as follows :

Nature of Repairs	Number completed after	
	Informal Notice	Statutory Notice
Roofs repaired or renewed - - -	131	7
Chimney stacks repaired or renewed - -	52	2
Gutters, rainwater pipes, etc., repaired or renewed - -	88	6
External walls repaired or renewed - -	99	4
Window and door arches repaired - -	30	8
External window and door sills repaired or renewed - -	45	-
Damp-proof course provided or repaired - -	10	-
Wall cavities cleaned out - - -	21	2
Rendering to external walls - - -	3	1
Sub-floor ventilation provided - - -	30	-
Sub-floor ventilation repaired or renewed - -	4	-
Yard or passage surfaces paved or repaired - -	16	-
Boundary walls and fences repaired or renewed - -	10	-
Refuse receptacles provided - - -	4	1
Ceiling plaster repaired - - -	255	20
Ceilings cleansed and redecorated - - -	242	16
Waterproofing of internal walls - - -	29	9
Wallplaster repaired - - -	267	10
Walls cleansed and redecorated - - -	243	8
Floors repaired or renewed - - -	143	4
Sub-floor area concreted - - -	6	-
Windows repaired or renewed - - -	124	13
Window fasteners renewed - - -	20	-
Sash cords renewed - - -	110	1
Doors repaired or renewed - - -	76	4
Door frames repaired or renewed - - -	39	3
Door furniture renewed - - -	63	-
Firegrates/ranges provided or renewed - -	104	2
Hearths repaired or renewed - - -	78	2
Stairs repaired or renewed - - -	12	-
Handrails provided to staircase - - -	9	-
Ventilated food store provided - - -	10	2
Food store repaired or improved - - -	8	-
Washing copper repaired or renewed - - -	7	2
Washing accommodation provided - - -	7	-
Bath accommodation provided - - -	1	2
Water service repaired or renewed - - -	9	-
Hot water supply provided - - -	1	2
New sink provided - - -	29	2
New sink waste and trap provided - - -	34	3
Sink waste pipe extended - - -	1	-
	2470	136

Verminous Premises and Articles

The disinfection of verminous premises and articles is carried out by the Local Authority, and during the year under review the following work was carried out by the Public Health Department :

Houses inspected for vermin	-	-	-	-	504
Houses found to be verminous	-	-	-	-	7
Rooms sprayed for vermin	-	-	-	-	16

Of the seven houses found to be verminous, four were infested with bugs and three with fleas. Three of the houses infested with bugs required only one treatment, the other house receiving two treatments. Of the three houses infested with fleas, only one treatment was necessary in two of the cases, the third house receiving six treatments over a period of several months.

All the infested houses were treated with Zaldecide.

SECTION VI

FOOD HYGIENE

Report by the Chief Public Health Inspector

(A) MILK

(1) Supply and Distribution

The control of milk production is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but Local Authorities, who may or may not be Food and Drugs Authorities, control the processing and distributive sides. The Hampshire County Council, who are the Food and Drugs Authority, are responsible for the issue of licences to Pasteurise and Sterilise milk, but in 1950 the County delegated their powers and duties under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, to the Councils of County Districts.

The bulk of the milk sold within the Borough is processed in two large dairies, both of which have "High Temperature Short Time Plants." The main bottling for one of these dairies is carried out at the firm's dairy in Southampton. At the other premises a "Federal Dairy," situated within the Borough, milk is pasteurised for retail distribution by local societies in Eastleigh and Winchester. Both dairies supply farm bottled "Tuberculin Tested" milk to their customers and have several sources of supply. A third small dairy in Chandler's Ford pasteurises, bottles and retails milk in the Borough.

(2) Registration and Licensing

The following registrations were in force and the undermentioned licences were issued under the various Milk Regulations :

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 :

Dairies registered	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Distributors registered	-	-	-	-	-	-	21

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 :

Dealer's licence to use designation "Tuberculin Tested"	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
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Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 :

Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence (issued under powers delegated by the County Council)	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dealer's (Steriliser's) Licence (issued under powers delegated by the County Council)	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dealer's licence to use designation "Pasteurised"	-	-	-	-	-	18
Dealer's licence to use designation "Sterilised"	-	-	-	-	-	10

(3) Milk Sampling, etc.

Routine sampling of the various milks, clean bottles, detergents and rinse waters was carried out during the year. Samples are transported in an insulated container to the Public Health Laboratory, Winchester, where they are submitted to bacteriological examination free of charge.

(a) *Pasteurised Milk*

During the year one hundred and fourteen samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken and all but one were satisfactory. This sample complied with the methylene blue test but failed the phosphatase test and was attributed to a fault in the plant which was rectified. All subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

(b) *Sterilised Milk*

This milk is produced at one of the dairies and is processed in special bottles which are hermetically sealed.

Twenty-six samples were taken during the year and all complied with the turbidity test.

(c) *Tuberculin Tested Milk*

Both dairies receive this milk already bottled from the farms, but there is also a considerable amount of bulk Tuberculin Tested milk which is treated as ordinary milk and is processed. The primary responsibility for the standard of Tuberculin Tested milk rests with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, but the Local Authority have power to take samples. One sample of Tuberculin Tested Milk bottled at the dairy and seventeen samples of farm bottled milk were taken as delivered to the dairies. All proved to be satisfactory.

(d) *Bottle Washing and Filling Plants*

Both of the large dairies have mechanical bottle washing and filling machines in which the returned bottles are loaded at one end and, after undergoing cleansing and sterilising treatment, emerge at the other end to be automatically filled with milk. At the small dairy the bottles are hand-washed and the care taken is reflected in the satisfactory results obtained.

Clean bottles, in batches of six, are regularly tested for sterility at the Public Health Laboratory in accordance with the following standard :

Mean Bottle Count, reckoned as per pint bottle :

Not more than 600	-	-	-	Satisfactory
Over 600 but less than 2,000	-	-	-	Fairly satisfactory
Over 2,000	-	-	-	Unsatisfactory

Ninety-six bottles were examined and of these ninety were reported as "Satisfactory" and six as "Unsatisfactory." In addition to bottle sampling, routine samples were also taken of the detergents and rinse waters used. Fifteen samples of detergent and twenty-two samples of rinse water were taken and were found to be generally satisfactory. The hot rinse sections receive chlorination in order to prevent the growth of organisms in the rinse water, but the final cold rinse is from the main water supply.

(B) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

(1) Slaughter-houses

The Council is a constituent member of the Wessex Slaughter-house Board, which carries out the duties of the local authority in relation to the provision of public slaughter-houses and slaughtermen and ancillary matters in conjunction with other local authorities in Southern Hampshire. The Board licensed one private slaughterhouse in the Borough during the year, namely that situated at the Bacon Factory of Messrs. Harris (Eastleigh) Ltd., a subsidiary of Messrs. Harris (Calne) Ltd.

The Bacon Factory is sited in Byron Road, is of modern construction, and the maintenance is of a high standard.

In addition to the daily slaughtering and processing of a large number of home-bred pigs, there is also a considerable trade in the smoking of imported bacon. No small goods or canned goods are processed on the site, but the premises also include a wholesale store from which are despatched canned goods to the retail trade in the South and South-East of England.

Recent additions and improvements at the Factory include a Mirrlees Watson Smoke Control House, from which the smoke supply for the bacon smoking stoves is generated and controlled. Hanging and cooling accommodation has been considerably extended, and a new Mess Hall, Changing Room and First Aid Room are now in use.

The number of visits to slaughter-houses and the number of animals inspected are shown under :

Number of visits to slaughter-houses, etc.						431
Number of carcasses examined :						
Bulls	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Bullocks	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Cows	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Heifers	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Calves	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
						Nil
Sheep	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Pigs	-	-	-	-	-	42,198
Horses	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
						42,198

(2) Visits to Food Premises

The condition of food premises, and the methods employed therein is controlled by powers granted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Food Hygiene Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Act and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, made under Sections 13 and 123 of the same Act. Constant supervision of such premises is maintained and the following is a summary of the visits paid to food shops and premises within the Borough during 1956 :

Premises	Visits Paid
Butchers - - - - -	188
Fishmongers and poulterers - - -	46
Grocers - - - - -	173
Greengrocers and fruiterers - - -	49
Bakehouses - - - - -	58
Dairies and milkshops - - - - -	106
Ice-cream premises - - - - -	122
Food preparing premises - - - - -	149
Restaurants - - - - -	94
Shops, stalls and other premises -	175
Sampling visits - - - - -	177
Miscellaneous visits - - - - -	82
Total -	1419

As a result of the numerous visits to food traders, considerable repair and reconditioning work was effected to the various premises. In only 46 cases was it found necessary to resort to the service of Informal Notices, and in no case was Statutory Action found necessary. Of the 46 Informal Notices served, 14 have now been complied with, and other work is pending.

(3) Diseased or Unsound Meat and Food

As a result of the above inspections, various diseased or unsound conditions were discovered as detailed in the following tables. The amount of tuberculosis is shown in Table I. and the other diseased conditions in Table II. Table III. shows the number of carcasses and the percentage incidence of disease. Table IV. shows the amount of meat and other foods surrendered on account of unsoundness. In all cases where the food was not subject to the disposal instructions of the Ministry of Food, it was collected and disposed of by the Department. All condemned food suitable for animal feeding is disposed of through the Council's Salvage Scheme. Food which is unsuitable for this purpose is disposed of at the refuse tip and every precaution is taken to ensure that it is suitably buried.

Both traders and the public seek advice regarding suspected food and during the year one hundred and forty-nine such requests were made by traders, whilst complaints from the public numbered twelve. The food is examined immediately, and there was no necessity to institute legal proceedings in respect of any unsound foodstuffs sold or exposed for sale within the Borough.

TABLE I. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS

Portion dealt with	Bovines		Pigs		Totals Bovines and Pigs	
	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.
Whole Carcases -	-	-	9	1,304	9	1,304
Part Carcases -	-	-	1	28	1	28
Heads - - -	-	-	1,065	12,557	1,065	12,557
Collars - - -	-	-	39	120	39	120
Plucks - - -	-	-	27	176	27	176
Whole Inwards -	-	-	796	8,955	796	8,955
Skirts - - -	-	-	18	18	18	18
Kidneys - - -	-	-	18	5	18	5
Retro-Peritoneal Fat - - -	-	-	2	4	2	4
Totals -	-	-	1,975	23,167	1,975	23,167

TABLE II. DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS — PIGS

Diseases	Whole Carcasses		Part Carcasses		Heads and/or Collars		Skirts		Plucks		Lungs and/or Hearts		Livers		Abdominal Viscera				Kidneys		Retro-peritoneal Fat		Totals		
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	Whole	Part	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	
Abscesses -	-	-	50	237	25	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	133	132	515	-	-	
Arthritis -	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	
Asphyxiation -	2	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	227	-	-	
Bruised -	-	-	46	371	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	383	-	-	
Congestion and/or Cirrhosis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2393	15554	816	1632	108	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	3317	17618	-	-	
Cysts -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2086	522	-	-	
Emaciation -	1	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	195	-	-	
Enteritis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	499	5614	948	1682	-	-	1447	7296	-	-	
Fat Necrosis -	-	-	1	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	-	
Fever, Acute -	2	285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	285	-	-	
Fractures with Complications -	-	-	11	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	253	-	-	
Inflammation -	-	-	3	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	30	15	122	-	-
Jaundice -	2	242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	242	-	-	
Mammitis -	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	
Morbidity -	12	1937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1937	-	-	
Oedema -	3	222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	222	-	-	
Pericarditis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1609	805	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1609	805	-	-	
Peritonitis -	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	46	51	-	-	
Pleurisy -	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34	-	-	
Pyæmia -	11	2164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2164	-	-	
Septicæmia -	4	788	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	788	-	-	
Urticaria -	2	144	2	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	172	-	-	
	39	6204	116	1015	26	157	78	78	2393	15554	2425	2437	108	432	499	5614	948	1682	2086	522	71	170	33865	-	-

**TABLE III. CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND
CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART**

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed - -	-	-	-	-	42,198	-
Number inspected - -	-	-	-	-	42,198	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	39	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	7,145	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci -	-	-	-	-	17.0 %	-
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	9	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	1,674	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis -	-	-	-	-	3.9 %	-
Cysticercosis :						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned - -	-	-	-	-	-	-

**TABLE IV. OTHER UNSOUND CONDITIONS OF MEAT
AND OTHER FOODS**

Description				Cause or Condition	Weight in lbs.
	Imported Beef	-	-	Bone-taint	179
	Imported Bacon	-	-	Do.	16
2	Tins Beverages	-	-	Caramelized	1
	English Bovine Liver	-	-	Cirrhosis	7½
	Imported Beef	-	-	Contaminated	8
	Margarine	-	-	Do.	84
	English Bovine Kidney	-	-	Cystic	1½
10	Blue Cheeses	-	-	Damaged	4½
1	Tin Treacle	-	-	Do.	1
4	Jars Jam or Lemon Curd	-	-	Do.	3½
5	Jars Dressed Crab	-	-	Do.	¾
6	Jars Pickles	-	-	Do.	4½
5	Bottles Sauces	-	-	Do.	2½
2	Packets Corn Flakes	-	-	Do.	1½
	English Beef	-	-	Decomposition	3½
	English Bacon	-	-	Do.	15½
	Imported Beef	-	-	Do.	76
	Imported Offal	-	-	Do.	88
	Imported Bacon	-	-	Do.	80
80	Tins Imported Liquid Whole Egg	-	-	Do.	2258
16	Tins Imported Egg White	-	-	Do.	704
1	Tin Imported Egg Yolk	-	-	Do.	44
12	Fish Cakes	-	-	Do.	2
19	Jars Cockles	-	-	Fermentation	9½
2	English Pigs' Heads	-	-	Melanosis	14½
	Cheese	-	-	Mould	62¾
9	Meat Pies	-	-	Do.	2
3	Packets Chocolate Biscuits	-	-	Do.	1½
6	Boxes Chocolates	-	-	Do.	5
	Sweets	-	-	Do.	6
	Butter	-	-	Rancid	2¼
1	Jar Peanut Butter	-	-	Do.	¾
15	Jars Salad Cream	-	-	Do.	4¾
4	Packets Marzipan	-	-	Do.	2
	Pork Sausages	-	-	Sour	51¼
	Beef Sausages	-	-	Do.	17¾
239	Tins Imported Canned Meats	-	-	Unsound or Unwholesome	717¼
	Various Prepared Meats	-	-	Do.	16
44	Tins Fish	-	-	Do.	26
165	Tins Vegetables	-	-	Do.	164¾
280	Tins Fruit	-	-	Do.	302¼
8	Tins Spaghetti	-	-	Do.	7
15	Tins Soup	-	-	Do.	10¾
26	Tins Condensed Milk	-	-	Do.	19¼
25	Tins Evaporated Milk	-	-	Do.	17½
4	Tins Cream	-	-	Do.	1½
20	Tins Marmalade	-	-	Do.	37½
4	Jars Jam or Lemon Curd	-	-	Do.	4½
11	Jars Savoury Spreads	-	-	Do.	1½
5	Jars Calves' Feet Jelly	-	-	Do.	2½
7	Miscellaneous Items	-	-	Do.	3¾
Total Weight					5098

(4) Meat Marking

During the year no animals were stamped with the mark approved by the Ministry of Health.

(5) Adulteration

The County Council are the Food and Drugs Authority within the Borough and, as such, take routine samples of food and drugs for the purpose of detecting adulteration.

(6) Registered Premises

The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows :

For manufacture and sale of ice-cream	-	-	-	5
For sale only of ice-cream	-	-	-	98
For storage only of ice-cream	-	-	-	1
For preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	-	-	-	40
				144

The above figures show an increase of seven on the number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream. The number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream decreased by one, but at only two of these premises is ice-cream now made. In all cases, the premises were inspected and any necessary improvements effected before registration was granted by the Council.

(7) Ice-Cream

The bulk of the ice-cream sold in the district is pre-packed ice-cream obtained from the larger national and provincial firms.

Routine samples were taken during the year with the results as follows :

WITHIN DISTRICT

Number Taken	Number of Manufacturers - 2. Provisional Grading				Percentage	
	1	2	3	4		
4	3	-	-	1	Grade 1 75.0	} 75.0
					Grade 2 -	
					Grade 3 -	
					Grade 4— 25.0	

OUTSIDE DISTRICT

Number Taken	Number of Manufacturers - 7 Provisional Grading				Percentage
	1	2	3	4	
21	6	5	5	5	Grade 1— 28.6 Grade 2— 23.8 Grade 3— 23.8 Grade 4— 23.8 } 52.4
19	14	5	—	—	Grade 1— 73.7 Grade 2— 26.3 Grade 3— — Grade 4— — } 100.0
15	15	—	—	—	Grade 1—100.0 Grade 2— — Grade 3— — Grade 4— — } 100.0
10	10	—	—	—	Grade 1—100.0 Grade 2— — Grade 3— — Grade 4— — } 100.0
3	3	—	—	—	Grade 1—100.0 Grade 2— — Grade 3— — Grade 4— — } 100.0
2	2	—	—	—	Grade 1—100.0 Grade 2— — Grade 3— — Grade 4— — } 100.0
2	1	1	—	—	Grade 1— 50.0 Grade 2— 50.0 Grade 3— — Grade 4— — } 100.0

Note.—Owing to the numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream and to the experimental error of the laboratory itself, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results on any given sample. Judgment should be based rather on a series of samples. It is suggested that over a six-monthly period 50 per cent. of a vendor's samples should fall into Grade 1, 80 per cent. in Grades 1 or 2, not more than 20 per cent. into Grade 3 and none in Grade 4.

It is further suggested that if, out of the four grades recommended, ice-cream consistently fails to reach Grades 1 or 2, it would be reasonable to regard this as indicating defects of manufacture or of handling which call for further investigation.

The results show that the percentages suggested were not obtained. Considerable trouble was experienced over a period of two months with regard to ice-cream manufactured by one firm outside the Borough. During this period many samples were taken and numerous deliveries of ice-cream were, at the request of this department, collected by the manufacturers and withdrawn from stock. As a result of collaboration with the Chief Public Health Inspectors of districts where the ice-cream was manufactured and of the district in which was situated the "buffer" storage depot, the fault was eventually traced and rectified. Subsequent check samples, both in transit and from retailers, proved to be of a high standard and no trouble has since been experienced.

